and from other sources that there must have been a considerable correspondence between them. We also look in vain for anything in reference to Catherine Kingscote, whom Jenner married in 1788, and there is nothing perpetuating the memory of their three children.

It must not, however, be imagined, because we have pointed out these omissions, that we do not think Mr. Mockler's collection of great value. The portraits of Jenner in middle and late life are of much interest. There is an excellent oil painting by an artist whose name is not given, while the portraits by Hobday and Northcote are both represented, the former by a line engraving and the latter, the original of which is, we believe, in the National Portrait Gallery, by a mezzotint. The portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence is represented in the frontispiece of the second volume of *Baron's Life of Jenner*. If there was a difficulty in getting representations of the Continental statues erected in honour of Jenner, there surely could have been none in procuring photographs of the bronze one now in Kensington Gardens and the one in Gloucester Cathedral with its eloquent inscription of the single word "Jenner."

The vaccination literature from 1801 to 1820 is well represented. A copy of the 1799 *Further Observations on the Cow-pox* is in the collection, but is not named in the catalogue. We could not find the first edition of Jenner's first book on the vaccination question, and which he entitled *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ*, unless some undated and abbreviated entries in the catalogue refer to it. The manuscript of it is, however, here, with a letter dated July 10th, 1747, written presumably to Dr. Parry, of Bath, to whom the book was dedicated upon its first appearance in 1798. Here, also, is the letter which Jenner wrote from Cheltenham to the Prince of Wales on October 1st, 1798, when he sent him a copy of the book. There is also a fair number of other letters written by Jenner, but they are mostly of a domestic character. An interesting exception is the note scribbled to his sister telling her of the second grant voted to him by Parliament in 1807.

The collection also contains some noteworthy original drawings of the vaccine vesicle, some of which were made for the inquiry.

Jenner's contemporaries had many opportunities of putting the value of his discovery to the test. The overwhelming evidence in its favour, so amply confirmed by later experience, naturally created amongst several public bodies a desire to do honour to him for his work. Some of the documents in which this desire was expressed are to be found in Mr. Mockler's collection. There were many more, as may be found from the list given in *Baron's Life of Jenner*. A pleasing evidence of individual appreciation, which also represents the general feeling, is to be seen in Miss Paytherus's well-designed and well-executed emblematic device, in which the first two letters of Jenner's name represent *Æsculapius* giving Hygeia a commission to carry the good news through the world; in the other letters are portrayed typical specimens of the inhabitants of the four quarters of the globe to whom the message is to be taken. Mr. Mockler also shows a certificate of the Royal Jennerian Society, which was founded in 1803 for facilitating the distribution of lymph, and which, when taken over by the Government in 1808, became the National Vaccine Establishment. There is, however, no documentary evidence of Jenner's reception of the Fellowship of the Royal Society, to which he was admitted presumably on the somewhat insufficient ground of his paper on "The Natural History of the Cuckoo," as in 1788, when he received it, he had not done any vaccination work. Neither do we find anything in reference to his degrees of Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrews and Oxford, the former of which he obtained in 1792, and the latter of which was given him in 1813. An interesting addition to the contemporary notices would have been the copy of, or at least a cutting from, Felix Farley's *Bristol Journal* of May 15th, 1802, in which appeared a note from Jenner written from 26, College Green, Bristol, and calling attention to the fact that the accidents which had happened in vaccine inoculation in Bristol were due to improper mismanagement, and soliciting for himself that patronage to which he considered himself entitled. It would not have been difficult to have included the volume of *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* for 1809 containing Jenner's

papers on "Distemper in Dogs" and on "Two Cases of Small-pox communicated to the Fœtus *in Utero*."

There are many things in the collection for which there was no necessity to find places. The documents referring to his nephew George, the large number of drawings by his nephew Stephen, and the apprenticeship indentures of John Clinch, to whom the Rev. G. C. Jenner was guardian, are some of the things that do not seem very appropriate.

But with all its faults of omission and commission the collection is a very important one, and we hope that some means will be devised by which, in conjunction with other mementoes of this man so worthy to be remembered, it will become the property of some public body and be made easily accessible to this and aftercoming generations. Such a combined collection would serve to stimulate workers of all ages to emulate the example of one who, in spite of tremendous opposition and of great ridicule, succeeded in impressing his scientific critics with the value of his work, and, by conferring untold blessings on humanity, in building up for himself a reputation rarely, if ever, equalled.

ADDENDUM.—The illustration on the preceding page is from a photograph of some of the relics as they appear in the exhibition. A few of the objects on the right as the reader looks at the picture are not clear, owing to a strong light coming through a side window.

The first portrait on the left in the top row is that of Thomas Jenner, D.D., who was President of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1745 to 1768. The next three are those of his sister Elizabeth and his nieces Mary and Elizabeth. The fifth, unfortunately very indistinct, is of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, the father of Dr. Edward Jenner. The portrait below that of Mary Jenner is of Edward Jenner himself, and is the oil painting referred to above. The small picture on the left close to the large portrait is from a print which was issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Other portraits of Jenner are below and to the left and right. That on the left is the mezzotint after Northcote, and the one on the right is the line engraving after Hobday. A miniature of Jenner, dated 1809, is the centre picture in the frame below the large portrait.

The second frame on the left of the doctor's large portrait contains, decorated with an oval border, the document granting to Jenner the freedom of the City of Dublin. Next to it on the right is the document presenting him with the freedom of the City of London. This and the gold snuff-box given to him by the Corporation of London on the same day, August 11th, 1803, ought to be together. In the *Illustrated London News* of November 11th, 1893, are drawings of the top and bottom of the snuff-box, which a few weeks ago was sold by auction.

On the right of the large portrait the three frames which in the illustration seem to contain only white paper have documents from Harvard University and the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and a collection of proxy cards given to Jenner for voting at meetings of the Royal Jennerian Society. Below the first of these frames is an address from the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital in 1802.

Next to the case which contains the miniature and on its left is the letter which Jenner wrote to the Prince of Wales when he sent a copy of the *Inquiry*.

Below the City of London document is an honorary diploma of the Royal Jennerian Society.

On the extreme left, and next to one of the cases containing the books, is an interesting collection of small articles which belonged to Jenner.

AUTOMATIC WRITING.

VI.

By WILLIAM W. IRELAND, M.D.

*The Phenomena of Somnambulism and of Cumberlandism.—
Hypnotism and Automatic Writing.*

THE explanation given by "Hypnos" is far from covering all the statements of the spiritualists. They give testimony more or less explicit that the minds of the mediums are acted upon by the spirits of deceased or living persons, and they insist that they sometimes receive revelations of events which could not by any possibility be the mere revival of things buried in their memory. Thus, "Hypnos," while explaining some of the statements of the spiritualists, would be obliged to reject others which his explanations do not cover. He tells us that La Fontaine wrote one of his fables "in a state of somnambulism and absolute unconsciousness." This shows the loose way in which he uses the word "consciousness," for somnambulism is not unconsciousness at all. The memory of events in the waking condition is cut off and the will power is weakened, but the somnambulist is quite conscious of what he is doing.

The explanation of "Cumberlandism" is, I think, also incorrect. The subject does not "simply lead the operator who holds his hand," but his overwrought consciousness leads him to make some subtle involuntary movements when the operator is approaching or going away from the object sought which the operator is quick to interpret.

When correcting the second edition of the *Blot upon the Brain*, I read some papers about automatic or unconscious writing by French physicians. I did not mention them in my book, as I was not satisfied that they had proved any such thing as unconscious writing. It seems to me that the physicians at the Salpêtrière can make their hypnotised and hysterical patients state and do anything that they desire; and could assuredly get them to say that they were conscious or unconscious, just as their speculative views prompted. That a person should execute so complex a movement as writing in a state of unconsciousness will always appear very hard of proof. Do people ever dream of writing? Very rarely, if ever. I do not believe in the story of the English officer hypnotised by Hansen, who suddenly began to speak a strange language, which turned out to be Welsh, if it be meant that a full knowledge of a language forgotten for twenty years was revived. There is an old story told by Coleridge of a woman who picked up Latin and Greek from hearing someone spouting in these languages. I have long thought that this much-quoted story must have been in the beginning most incorrectly stated, and that it would be more reasonable to expect a narrative from Coleridge, coloured by his imagination, than an exact and carefully sifted statement.

NOTES ON HEALTH RESORTS.

XV.—TANGIER AS A WINTER STATION.

By S. CARROLL WOOD, M.D.

I FEEL that pardon is due from medical men at large for having the claims of another winter station thrust upon them.

Tangier presents the following advantages as a winter residence: An extremely equal climate; a perfect change from the thoughts and occupations of European life; a healthful soil and small death-rate; and quick and ready access from England, together with constant postal and telegraphic communication, as well as every convenience in the way of shops, chemists, hotels, etc.

Climate.—The mean winter temperature, for the months of November to March inclusive, has been for the last five years 54.8° F., according to the records of H.B.M. Consul, Mr. H. E. White. The difference between summer and winter means is small, 16.2°. This renders Tangier not only possible, but desirable, as a residence the year round. Another and most important point is the absence of sunset chill, so dangerous in many otherwise good climates. The rainfall is divided into the lesser rains of September, lasting a few days or a week; the November rains, falling at intervals for a fortnight; and the heavy rains of January and February, lasting four or five weeks, and occurring mostly at night, leaving the greater part of the day fine. The average annual rainfall is 36 inches. In the intervals the weather is clear and brilliant, very like a fine English May. The climate may be described as sedative, but not relaxing, while in the interior every variety may be obtained up to the most bracing.

Social Attractions.—The life of Tangier is, strangely enough, more Oriental than that of the farthest East. The Moor, scornful Europe and her ways, holds to the past, and the very air is full of a curious unreality, an intangible charm, very difficult to shake off. Perhaps it is the sharp contrast. You may leave the Cadi, sitting in judgment at the gate, and in five minutes find yourself jogging to covert with a pack of foxhounds; or go from the narrow crowded lanes of the "City preserved of the Lord" to a gorgeous London drawing-room, blazing with electric light, and filled with smart people of every nation under the sun. Amusements are not lacking. Foxhunting, excellent pigsticking, racing, shooting, sea fishing, curio hunting tempt the energetic; while an introduction admits to a delightfully cosmopolitan society.

Route.—Tangier is reached by sea or overland. By way of Paris, Madrid, and Gibraltar the journey is performed in four and a-half days by the Sud express, leaving Paris twice a week; fare, first class, £12. Saloon carriages for invalids can be taken through from Paris. The more convenient and cheaper route is by sea from London by P. and O. line. The former leaves London every Friday, arriving at Gibraltar every Tuesday. The first-class fares are £10 single tickets, £16 returns, available for four months. A fast

steamer, carrying the London mails, leaves Gibraltar on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Tangier, and does the journey in three hours; fare, 12s.

House and Hotel Accommodation.—Tangier hotels are numerous, and, as a rule, good. Perhaps the best is the "Continental," thoroughly well kept, and with every convenience for fitting out camping and shooting parties. The tariff is 12s. a day. There are, besides, the "Calpe" and the "Victoria," both very good, tariff 8s., the "Villa de France," the "New York," and many smaller ones. Good horses may be hired at reasonable prices, or, what is still better, bought at an average of £10.

Travel in the Interior.—An idea is prevalent that Morocco is a highly dangerous place to visit. As a matter of fact, during the late Melilla disturbance, which, by the way, is 350 miles away, we were obliged to look in the London papers to find out what was going on. Any place worth seeing can be visited with perfect safety, while Tangier itself is as tranquil as Bloomsbury.

Class of Cases likely to be Benefited.—Several years of experience have taught me that the class of cases most likely to receive benefit from a residence in Tangier are incipient or early phthisis, most forms of heart disease, and all sorts of nervous derangements. Indeed, of early phthisis I have myself had under my charge at least six cases in the last four years that have been completely arrested, and many others much benefited.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

HOUSES, TENEMENTS, AND OVERCROWDING.

THE last volume of the Census is an invaluable mine of information. In England and Wales there were (says a writer in the *Westminster Gazette*) altogether 5,451,497 houses, or 1 to every 5.32 of the inhabitants, in 1891, against 1 to 5.38 in 1881. Among the big towns the population per inhabited house is highest in London, with 7.84, and lowest in Norwich, with 4.53. Assuming that ordinary tenements with less than five rooms which have more than two occupants per room are "unduly overcrowded," there are 481,653 overcrowded tenements in England and Wales, and in these dwell 3,258,044 persons, or 11.23 per cent. of the total population; the average number of persons per room being 2.8. Speaking roughly, then, the submerged tenth is a phrase which may be applied not only to London but to all England and Wales.

The six great towns in which the percentages of overcrowded persons were highest were as follows:

Gateshead	40.78	Plymouth	26.27
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	35.08	Halifax	21.31
Sunderland	32.85	Bradford	20.61

On the other hand the six towns with the lowest percentages were these:

Preston	4.13	Derby	2.69
Nottingham	3.62	Leicester	2.22
Croydon	2.76	Portsmouth	1.74

THE RATIO OF MALE AND FEMALE.

The proportion of male and female now stands in England and Wales at 1,064 females to every 1,000 males, as against 1,055 to 1,000 in 1881. The male death-rate, which had been continuously increasing as compared with the female up till 1881, has in the subsequent decade been checked, and the increased preponderance of females is due to male emigration.

CONCEALMENT OF AGE.

The Census Commissioners have a rooted distrust of the accounts which individuals give of their ages. Women are great offenders, "owing to their desire for various reasons to be thought to be between 20 and 25 years of age." It is a curious phenomenon of each successive census that the number of women returning themselves as between 20 and 25 years of age is larger than the number of girls returned in the census of ten years earlier as being between 10 and 15; although the former are only the survivors, after a lapse of ten years, of these latter, and should therefore of necessity be fewer in number.

CENTENARIANS.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as being 100 or more years of age was 146, of whom 104 were women and only 42 were men. The numbers had been much the same in the